

Washington State



Office of Community Development

Providing financial and technical resources to build livable and sustainable communities

Growth Management Services

Annual Report

July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001



Washington State Department of
Community, Trade and Economic Development

Martha Choe, Director



Office of Community Development

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Cover Photo: A growth management grant is assisting Port Townsend in its historic preservation efforts.
OCD photos: Rita R. Robison, cover and pages 4-5, 7-8, 13-20; Chris Parsons, page 12.
Illustration: Courtesy of the City of Issaquah, page 20.

Executive Summary

Many challenges face communities as they work to carry out their visions for the future. Growth Management Services, a unit of the Washington State Office of Community Development (OCD), assists local communities in their efforts to maintain and create livable places for Washington's citizens to work and play.

To recognize the excellent work of local communities, Growth Management Services presented awards to 22 projects throughout the state for their efforts in achieving growth management goals since the Growth Management Act (GMA) was passed in 1990. More than 150 people gathered at an event to mark the occasion and congratulate award winners.

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2001, local governments received more than \$1.1 million in state funds to strengthen their communities through Growth Management Services. For example, Bainbridge Island developed a non-motorized transportation plan. Buckley adopted a corridor plan for highway and related improvements. Bridgeport, Cashmere, Entiat, La Center, Sumner, and Leavenworth updated critical areas ordinances. State funding for planning is particularly critical for smaller jurisdictions.

Grant funding helped Deer Park, Tieton, Granger, and Lone develop concurrency management ordinances. Concurrency refers to the timely development of public facilities and services relative to the demand for them. Maintaining concurrency means that adequate public services are in place as the need for them occurs.

Douglas County, Entiat, and Tacoma worked on economic development strategies. Downtown planning was enhanced through planning grants for Issaquah and Nooksack. Other communities – Ferry County, Mason County, and the City of Spokane – used grant funding to come into compliance with the GMA. (See page 13 for more information on how communities used FY 2001 grant funds.)

Buildable lands counties – Pierce, King, Clark, Snohomish, Thurston, and Kitsap – received about \$1.2 million in state funds. The counties used the funds in their data collection work to determine if they have enough resi-

dential, commercial, and industrial land for the projected growth for their communities. This program is creating the means to measure and track the supply of land for needed growth.

Growth Management Services adopted two rules during FY 2001 to give guidance to local governments on changes to the GMA.

The Best Available Science Rule helps local governments determine what the best available science is and how to include it in the development of critical areas policies and regulations. (See page 7 for further information.)

The Project Consistency Rule (page 8) assists local governments in determining if proposed projects are consistent with plans and regulations. When a project is consistent with earlier land use decisions, it should not be evaluated again on whether those decisions were appropriate. This rule supports continuing efforts to implement regulatory reform based on the GMA framework.

Growth Management Services continued its review of GMA local documents. About 815 development regulations, comprehensive plan amendments, and other items were received this fiscal year. (See page 5 for further information on growth management review.)

In the technical area, Growth Management Services developed geographic information system capability and began working on a Capital Facilities Template Project to assist local governments in developing capital facilities plans. Improvements were also made to the Web site, including a new online publication ordering system and improved RCW searching for GMA laws and regulations.

Clients of Growth Management Services had many opportunities to learn about topics such as concurrency and economic development. The unit offered 132 presentations, 16 conferences, and 42 workshops.

For further information about the work of Growth Management Services and the state's growth management efforts, call (360) 725-3000 or visit the Web site at www.ocd.wa.gov/growth.

Introduction

The Growth Management Act (GMA) was passed in 1990 to address environmental problems, traffic congestion, rising housing costs, the loss of farms and forests, infrastructure issues, economic development, and sprawl.

In addition to Washington, Oregon, Florida, Maryland, and New Jersey are among the states that have passed growth management laws.

The GMA states: "The Legislature finds that uncoordinated and unplanned growth, together with a lack of common goals expressing the public's interest in the conservation and wise use of our lands pose a threat to the environment, sustainable economic development, and the health, safety, and high quality of life enjoyed by residents of this state. It is in the public interest that citizens, communities, local governments, and the private sector cooperate and coordinate ... in comprehensive land use planning... (and) economic growth." (RCW 36.70A.010)

Among the GMA's 14 goals are compact urban development, sprawl reduction, efficient transportation,

affordable housing for all income levels, economic development, property rights, fair and timely permits, natural resource industries, open space and recreation, environmental protection, shoreline management, citizen participation and government coordination, public facilities and services, and historic preservation.

Under the GMA, local governments with a full set of requirements prepare comprehensive plans and development regulations. In addition, county-wide planning policies in which cities and counties work together to develop planning policies are required.

Especially vulnerable areas also need to be addressed under the GMA. All local governments are required to identify and protect critical areas, including wetlands and frequently flooded areas, and identify natural resource lands, such as farm and forest lands.

The map below shows local governments fully planning under the GMA, as well as those partially planning (i.e., planning for resource lands and critical areas only).

Figure 1
Local Governments Fully Planning and Partially Planning Under the GMA



The mission of Growth Management Services is to assist and guide... in planning and implementing effective solutions for growing communities, natural resources, a healthy environment, and economic vitality. Key strategies include:

- Assist local governments, particularly the smaller jurisdictions with limited planning capacity.
- Communicate vision and progress.
- Develop "smart communities" initiatives.
- Provide policy leadership.
- Establish the GMA as a framework for related laws and state actions.
- Build partnerships.

OCD is the coordinator of growth management in the state. Coordination is needed because the act directly affects the work of most state agencies. The GMA states: "The department shall serve as the central coordinator for state government in the implementation of the growth management act...(and) shall ensure coordinated implementation of the growth management act by state agencies." RCW 43.330.130(1)

OCD also provides assistance and guidance to local governments. The GMA states: "The department shall offer technical and financial assistance to cities and counties planning under the growth management act... (and) shall help local officials interpret and implement the different requirements of the act..." RCW 43.330.120(2). Also see RCW 36.70A.050; 36.70A.131; 36.70A.190; 36.70A.215; 36.70A.380; 36.70A.385; 36.70A.500; 43.330.125.

Technical assistance means providing assistance, guidance, and incentives to counties and cities throughout the state in fulfilling the goals of the GMA. It includes comments on local proposals and site visits, grant funding, model ordinances, regional education and training programs, publications, and other techniques to provide guidance in carrying out the GMA.

OCD acts as a problem-solver: "The department shall provide alternative dispute resolution to jurisdictions and organizations to mediate disputes and to facilitate consistent implementation of the growth management act." RCW 43.330.120(3). Also see RCW 36.70A.110(2).

OCD is a reviewer and advisor: "The department shall review local compliance with the requirements of the growth management act and make recommendations to the governor." RCW 43.330.120. Also see RCW 36.70A.045; 36.70A.106; 36.70A.140(5), (6); 36.70A.180; 36.70A.210(6); 36.70A.310; 36.70A.345.

Another role of OCD in growth management is that of data provider: "The department shall assist in...inventorying and collecting data...describing land uses, demographics, infrastructure, critical areas, transportation corridors, physical features, housing, and other information useful in managing growth throughout the state... The data shall be retained ...(for) use in preparing maps, aggregating with data from multiple jurisdictions, and comparing changes over time...(with) access via computer." RCW 43.63A.550.

Growth Management Services has 24 permanent staff. This includes one managing director, two program managers, one secretary administrative, 15 planners and technicians, and five support staff. The unit is organized as follows:

- Administration
- Research and Information Team
- Review and Response Team
- Technical and Financial Assistance Team

Program Activities

GMA 10th Anniversary Event

On November 9, 2000, more than 150 people gathered in Seattle at the Woodland Park Zoo Rain Forest Pavilion to recognize the important work that local communities have achieved in the first ten years of the GMA.

Outstanding local projects were recognized. The projects selected reflect persistence, collaboration, and effectiveness in achieving growth management goals. Each of the projects received a Growth Management Achievement Award from OCD.

The projects are:

- City of Mill Creek – Town Center and SR 527 Corridor Subarea Plans
- Thurston County and the Cities of Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater – Urban Growth Area Cooperative Planning
- City of Colville – Colville 2000 Downtown Revitalization
- City of Newport – Downtown Revitalization
- City of Redmond – Downtown Plan



State Senator Mary Margaret Haugen and Vancouver officials Gerald Baugh, Chad Eiken, and Mark Brown celebrate the city's growth management successes at OCD's 10th Anniversary event.



A pedestrian-oriented neighborhood, shown under construction, is adding vitality to Mill Creek's new Town Center.



Vineyards are among Franklin County's 645,000 acres designated as agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance.

- Seattle Housing Projects: Miller Mews; The 5430 California Avenue S.W. Project; and Ravenna Cottages
- City of Sumner – Daffodil Neighborhood
- City of Cheney – Capital Facilities Planning
- City of Everett – Southwest Everett Subarea Plan
- City of Tacoma – Thea Foss Waterway
- Apple Capital Recreation Loop Trail – Complete the Loop Coalition

- Yakima Greenway – Yakima Greenway Foundation
- City of Olympia – Concurrency Management Program
- Spokane County – Commute Trip Reduction
- Franklin County – Designation of Agricultural Lands
- Grant County – Designation of Agricultural Lands
- City of Port Townsend – Historic Preservation
- City of Vancouver – Esther Short Redevelopment and Subarea Plan
- Snohomish County – Capital Facilities Planning
- Kitsap County – Improvements in Planning Overall
- King County – Benchmark Program
- Douglas County; Cities of East Wenatchee, Bridgeport, and Rock Island; Towns of Waterville and Mansfield; Special Purpose Districts; and Others – Intergovernmental Cooperation

Review of Comprehensive Plans and Development Regulations

Growth Management Services' Planning Review Program (PRP) plays a significant role in carrying out OCD's responsibilities under the GMA.

It maintains a statewide growth management database of actions that include county-wide planning policies, comprehensive plans, plan amendments, development regulations, shoreline master programs (SMP) and SMP amendments, and critical areas protection and natural resource conservation ordinances. This program also reviews a selected number of GMA actions and coordinates the review of GMA actions by other state agencies that have indicated an interest in reviewing these documents. In addition, it brings together state agencies on a monthly basis to discuss emerging growth management issues and to integrate state agency technical assistance.



With its extensive historic preservation efforts, Port Townsend is drawing businesses and shoppers to its downtown.

Database of Statewide GMA Actions

Local governments must notify OCD 60 days in advance of adopting a GMA action and ten days after the action is adopted, according to RCW 36.70A.106.

The PRP received notification of 815 GMA actions during this fiscal year. Of these 487 were development regulations, 245 comprehensive plan amendments, 37 critical areas amendments, four complete critical areas ordinances, six SMP amendments, one complete SMP, four county-wide planning policy amendments, three resource land conservation ordinance amendments, and 18 subarea plans. The PRP acknowledged receipt of all the documents received and notified state agencies of the availability of the documents for review. One hundred of the actions were reviewed with comments sent to the local government.

Figure 2
Actions Received by OCD in FY 2001

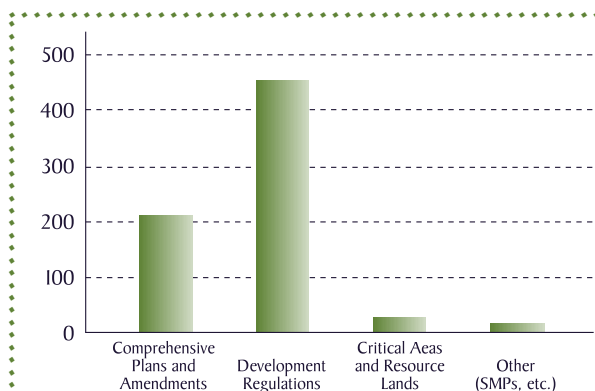
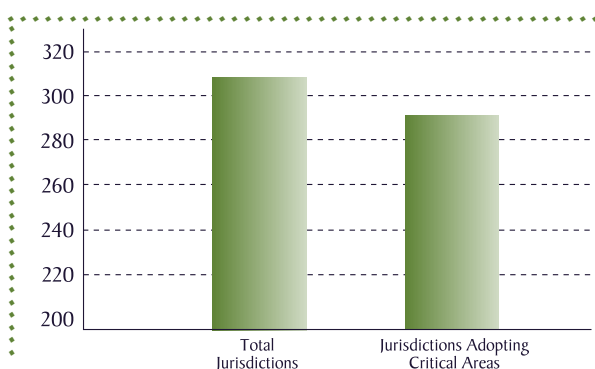


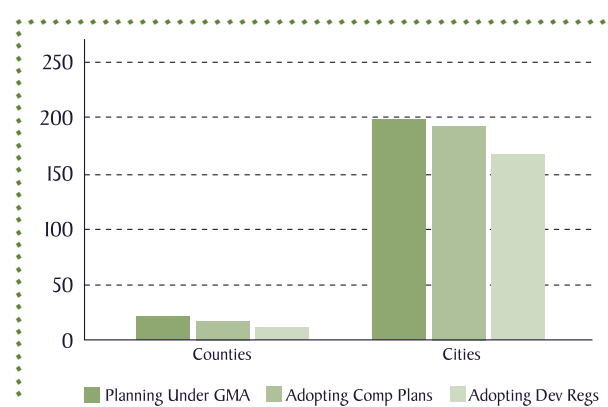
Figure 3
Number of Local Governments Adopting Critical Areas Ordinances



As of June 30, 2001, all 39 of the state's counties and 258 of its 277 cities indicated they had designated and protected critical areas, a requirement for all of the state's local jurisdictions. On resource lands, 35 of 39 counties indicated they had designated resource lands, another GMA requirement.

Under the GMA, 29 counties and 215 cities have a full set of planning requirements, including preparing comprehensive plans and development regulations. Twenty-five counties have adopted comprehensive plans, with 21 adopting development regulations consistent with their plans. For cities, 210 have adopted comprehensive plans and 186 have adopted development regulations consistent with their plan.

Figure 4
Number of Local Governments With Adopted Comprehensive Plans and Development Regulations



To be considered in compliance with the GMA, a county or a city must have adopted a comprehensive plan, development regulations including critical areas consistent with their plan, and have no outstanding growth management hearings boards noncompliance orders. Ten counties and 191 cities were considered in compliance with GMA requirements as of June 30, 2001.

State Agency Coordination

The PRP organized nine meetings of the Interagency Work Group (IAWG) that included Growth Management Services' assistant attorney general and the Departments of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology, Health, Social and Health Services, Natural Resources, and Transportation.

The group developed checklists for the review of comprehensive plans and development regulations that incorporated amendments to the GMA and other state laws and questionnaires to assist local governments with the required review of their comprehensive plans, development regulations, and critical areas. Local governments are required to review, and if necessary, update their comprehensive plans and development regulations on a regular basis to make sure they are consistent with the GMA.

Other topics that the IAWG discussed were the latest growth management hearings boards cases, court cases, and emerging planning issues in various counties and cities.

State Agency Training

The PRP with the help of its assistant attorney general organized three workshops for the staffs of state agencies on subjects that included an overview of the GMA, review of comprehensive plans and development regulations, writing effective comment letters, and the local government planning process. Workshops were held in Mount Vernon, Ellensburg, and Lacey for 75 state agency personnel. Such training is a continuing task because new employees are constantly taking on GMA implementation responsibilities, and GMA requirements are frequently changed.

Best Available Science Rule

In 1995 the Washington State Legislature added a new section to the GMA to ensure that counties and cities consider reliable scientific information when adopting policies and development regulations to designate and protect critical areas (RCW 36.70A. 172).

All counties and cities in Washington are required to include the best available science (BAS) in developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas. In addition, they are required to give special consideration to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries.



The best available science rule will help local governments protect critical areas, such as the Yakima River.

Science-based recommendations cannot be disregarded in favor of competing considerations. Informed decision making requires that decision-makers receive scientific information that has not been filtered through screens of competing interests.

After working with an advisory committee and offering public meetings, OCD adopted six new sections to the Procedural Criteria, which took effect August 27, 2000. The Procedural Criteria are guidance for cities and counties on how to develop comprehensive plans and development regulations consistent with the GMA.

Following are the topics covered by the BAS rule:

- WAC 365-195-900 explains the statutory context and purpose of the new BAS rules.
- WAC 365-195-905 explains what the BAS is. This section is the heart of the new rules. When local governments adopt or amend critical areas regulations, they typically receive a variety of documents and information represented to be scientific. How a local government should determine which information constitutes the BAS is explained.



Communities are reviewing scientific information about steep slopes.

- WAC 365-195-910 offers recommendations as to where local governments can obtain the BAS. State agencies and university scientists with expertise are possible sources of the BAS.
- WAC 365-195-915 provides criteria for demonstrating that the BAS has been “included” in the development of critical areas policies and regulations.
- WAC 365-195-920 explains what to do if a county or city cannot find enough scientific information applicable to its critical areas.
- WAC 365-195-925 explains what it means to give special consideration to the protection of anadromous fisheries.

Project Consistency Rule

How can certainty for the review of projects to be developed and the streamlining of development permits be accomplished as promised by the GMA?

An advisory rule, the project consistency rule adopted by OCD June 12, 2001, provides guidance (Chapter 365-197-11 WAC). It is based on a basic principle of the Land Use Regulatory Reform Act of 1995 that the GMA is the building block for regulatory reform (ESHB 1724). When project review indicates that a project is consistent with earlier land

use decisions made in adopting GMA plans and regulations, it should not be evaluated again or further scrutinized on whether those decisions were appropriate.

The Land Use Regulatory Reform Act directed the state Department of Ecology and OCD to amend State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) rules to include criteria to analyze the consistency of project actions with applicable development regulations and/or the comprehensive plan adopted under the GMA. Project consistency rule-making authority was transferred to OCD in 1997 (RCW 35.70B.040). An advisory committee – made up of representatives from local government, business, developers, realtors, the environmental community, and other state agencies – assisted in developing the rule. Numerous opportunities were offered for statewide public involvement through meetings, workshops, hearings, and written comment.

Why did OCD adopt a project consistency rule?

Determining the consistency of most projects with plans and regulations will be straightforward. However, a question about consistency may arise with more complex projects. The criteria are provided as guidance for analyzing those aspects of a project where questions about consistency remain after an initial review.

The rule also provides guidance on: (1) when to docket deficiencies in the plan or regulations discovered during project review for consideration in future amendments discussions, (2) how project consistency analysis fits with environmental review under SEPA, and (3) appeals of consistency.

Legislative Review

During the 2001 legislative session, Growth Management Services' staff reviewed more than 270 bills related to growth management. Among the topics were: rural economic development, salmon habitat and shorelines, annexations, industrial land banks, parks, the environment, infrastructure, impact fees, the schedule for regular updates of GMA plans and regulations, agricultural land, and public facilities siting.

The Legislature passed two bills directly affecting growth management. A third bill, which streamlines permitting for major transportation projects, also relates to growth management. 3ESSB 6151 (Chapter 12, Laws of 2001, Extraordinary Session 2) adds secure community transition facilities to the list of essential public facilities typically difficult to site. ESHB 1997 (Chapter 326, Laws of 2001) extends the deadline for counties eligible to use the industrial land bank authority. ESB 6188 creates an interagency committee on permit streamlining to find an approach to balancing environmental protection with needed transportation infrastructure.

Buildable Lands Program

Amendments to the GMA in 1997 created a review and evaluation program requirement often referred to as the Buildable Lands Program. It is required for six urban counties and the cities within their boundaries and is optional for all others. The six counties are Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston (see Figure 5).

The program offers the opportunity for local governments to coordinate and analyze land supply to make certain that they have enough lands for development and to ensure that their GMA comprehensive plans are doing what they are expected to do.

Under the Buildable Lands Program, local governments monitor the intensity and density of development to determine whether a county and the cities within its boundaries are achieving urban densities sufficient to meet state growth projections. If development does not occur at planned levels, then reasonable measures (other than adjusting urban growth areas) need to be identified and appropriate action taken.

The development of thousands of parcels of land in Washington is being analyzed. Local governments are evaluating the density and intensity of residential, commercial, and industrial development. Information also is being gathered on employment, critical areas, and capital facilities. Buildable lands communities are to prepare evaluations every five years, with the first five-year evaluation to be completed by September 2002.

Table I shows the amount of grant funding to the six buildable lands' counties in FY 2001.



Figure 5
Washington's Buildable Lands Counties

Table 1
Buildable Lands Grants

Buildable Lands Program Counties	FY 2000-2001 Awards
Clark	\$175,098
King	308,031
Kitsap	164,454
Pierce	211,109
Snohomish	199,532
Thurston	162,275
Total	\$1,220,499

GIS Program

Growth Management Services is joining state government's growing geographic information systems (GIS) community with the funding of a GIS program coordinator.

The growth management GIS effort has four areas of interest, with the primary mission of creating and maintaining a state-wide map of UGAs as defined under the GMA. The four program areas are:

Local Government Technical Assistance

Many local governments lack computer mapping capacity. Growth Management Services assisted Mason County in developing a map showing the proposed land use designations for areas outside of UGAs. The main task was converting AutoCAD maps into a GIS format and creating a parcel-based land use map of the study areas.

Interagency Coordination

Growth Management Services participated in state level workgroups interested in increasing the ease of access and quality of GIS data within the state. Coordinated draft production and analysis by many state, federal, tribal, and local governments is the most efficient and effective way to answer questions about the success in managing growth.

- **Washington State Geographic Information Council:** Growth Management Services participates in the work of the council, which is made up of GIS users from across the state.
- **Washington State Remote Sensing Consortium:** The consortium works on the acquisition of satellite images for the state, with the intent of making the images freely available.



- **Salmon Watershed Information Management Technical Committee:** As part of the governor's salmon recovery strategy, this technical committee's task is to consolidate and make readily available information pertaining to salmon habitat.

OCD Shared GIS Resources

The focus of this program area is to explore GIS applications within OCD, looking for common data elements and methods for analyzing and presenting policy relevant information. For example, the OCD Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program's Service Delivery Project produced a series of maps indicating the location of service facilities and showing the availability and distribution of early childhood educational opportunities. This project is continuing with the development of additional presentation materials.

GMA Mapping

The first draft version of the Washington State Urban Growth Areas Map was released in June 2001. The next step is to refine the map providing documentation of the source maps from counties and rectifying discrepancies that took place in assembling the final map (see Figure 6).

Capital Facilities Template Project

In the spring of 2001, OCD contracted with a consultant to begin testing a new, unique, capital facility plan (CFP) software template. The Public Works Board provided the funding for the project.

If proven successful, OCD could use the template as a technical assistance tool to provide local governments with a user-friendly, cost-effective approach for completing their CFPs. OCD and the consultant established parameters for the testing program, which will be carried out in the following two years.

OCD anticipates that if the CFP template meets the evaluation objectives for the two-year pilot project, it should help jurisdictions standardize their CFP process and terminology. This should help the state in gathering and reporting government infrastructure financial assistance needs into a more reliable and accurate statewide database.

Salmon Recovery

Many general requirements of the GMA relate to the state's efforts to restore damaged habitat for salmon and ensure the continuing protection of the healthy habitat that remains. In addition to the direct requirement to adopt ordinances for the protection of designated fish and wildlife habitat, the GMA includes requirements to address water quality and stormwater management facilities. Indirectly, GMA requirements for siting transportation facilities, flood management, rural development, and sizing UGAs also affect salmon habitat.

Growth management staff participated actively in the Governor's Joint Natural Resources Cabinet and its sup-

porting committees to integrate these GMA requirements into the Salmon Recovery Strategy. The strategy defines a framework to coordinate the activities of state and local governments. One major challenge has been the need to integrate the GMA-based planning done by counties and cities with the watershed-based planning required for salmon recovery. County and city boundaries seldom match watershed boundaries, so coordination and consistency among jurisdictions is necessary. County-wide and multi-county planning policies are important tools for achieving consistency among plans.

Publications

10th Anniversary Publication

To observe the 10th Anniversary of the GMA during 2000, Growth Management Services prepared a special publication called *Achieving Growth Management Goals: Local Success Stories*.

The 74-page document contains information about some of the excellent projects that communities have undertaken to achieve the goals of the GMA. It describes projects by local governments, business people, and citizen organizations that have worked hard to plan for their communities and to put their visions in place.

About Growth

Growth Management Services' successful quarterly newsletter, *About Growth*, features articles written by local government planners, elected officials, consultants, citizens, and OCD staff. Readers learn from actual examples describing how communities plan for growth and how they carry out their plans.

Planning Short Course

Between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2001, Growth Management Services sponsored 32 "Short Courses on Local Planning" throughout the state. Eleven courses were offered in Eastern Washington and 21 in Western Washington. When counties, cities, towns, and educational institutions request courses, they are scheduled at no charge. Everyone who attends receives a copy of *The Short Course Manual*.

The Short Course provides a basic overview of land use planning in Washington state. The target audience is local elected and appointed officials, their staff members, interested citizens, students, and private sector representatives from the real estate, building, and development communities. City and county planning commissioners are the primary course participants.

During a Short Course, the audience hears presentations from land use attorneys and local planners. The legal basis of planning is presented, along with suggestions for avoiding legal problems by honoring a jurisdiction's (and the state's) procedural requirements for boards and commissions. Experienced professional planners cover the basics of comprehensive land use planning, describe the importance of citizen participation in all phases of the planning process, and provide an overview of development regulations available to implement the comprehensive plan. The role of the planning commission is also discussed.

The courses are friendly and informal. Questions can be asked at any time. The final half hour of the evening is set aside for an open forum, so that topics of interest to the audience can be raised for the speakers' comments, observations, and opinions.

Workshops

Concurrency Workshops

In April 2001 nearly 200 people attended two workshops in Yakima and SeaTac highlighting best practices and practical strategies for addressing concurrency under the GMA. During previous statewide roundtable sessions on growth management, concurrency was identified as an area local governments were struggling with.



The Short Course provides valuable information for those who attend, including city and county planning commission members.

The workshops also discussed the application of concurrency, including setting level of service standards, for other facilities and services, such as parks and water systems. Sessions also covered development of management, monitoring, and reporting systems and the use of innovative approaches to concurrency, such as incorporation of transit and transportation demand management. Washington State Department of Transportation staff provided local strategies for complying with HB 1487, which addresses concurrency requirements for state transportation facilities.

Planning for Development Workshop

In December 2000 Growth Management Services sponsored a half-day workshop entitled "Planning for Development: Creating Paths of Least Resistance." About 100 people discussed the theoretical and practical methods, techniques, and benefits of integrating SEPA and GMA.

"SEPA/GMA integration" is shorthand for planning in accordance with the two acts in sufficient form and substance to smooth the way for targeted types of development. Deliberately planning to avoid or adequately address impacts on environment and infrastructure has the desirable effect of reducing the time and expense often associated with obtaining permits to build projects. Experts were also on hand to discuss related law, finance, and planning practice.

Grant Activities

In FY 2001 OCD awarded \$1.1 million for growth management projects ranging from developing economic development strategies to creating downtown design standards to determining how to protect salmon habitat. Local governments tackled the tough job of determining how they could prepare their communities for future growth in ways that are livable and sustainable. Although the GMA is in its 10th year, local governments are still in the early stages in terms of getting projects built that carry out growth management plans and regulations. Many of Washington's GMA towns, cities, and counties have adopted their first GMA comprehensive plans within the last five years.

The seven grant categories included GMA compliance, critical areas, rural communities, urban livability, economic opportunities, conservation, and special needs. Local governments from throughout the state competed for the grants. OCD received 152 grant applications for a total requested amount of about \$6 million. Grants of about \$260,000 for a special projects category were also awarded. A total of 54 grants were awarded. Total state grant funding responded to about 17.6 percent of the local government need.

Below are project descriptions for the FY 2001 growth management grant projects, listed under the grant category.

Conservation Grants

Snohomish County – \$48,000

Identify and conserve a connected network of sites within the Southwest County Urban Growth Area that, due to their environmental values and public benefits, are not appropriate for urban development.

Woodway – \$5,000

Develop informational materials and offer a one-day Conservation Fair and an evening workshop to educate and encourage citizens to participate in private land conservation projects.

Yakima County – \$39,125

Review the policies and mapping in Yakima County's comprehensive plan, as implemented by county zoning and other regulations, against the reality and viability of agriculture in Yakima County.



By mapping Southwest UGA greenspaces, including golf courses, Snohomish County is taking a first step in creating a greenway network for the area.

Critical Areas Grants



With its updated critical areas ordinance, the City of Cashmere is better able to protect critical areas such as Mission Creek.

Benton County – \$13,000

Review scientific information and determine if the county's critical areas ordinance needs to be amended to further protect fish habitat, including habitat for steelhead.

Cashmere – \$38,000

Develop critical areas provisions, including comprehensive plan goals and policies and development regulations, that utilize the BAS for the Cities of Bridgeport, Cashmere, Entiat, and Leavenworth.

Chelan County – \$50,000

Identify a channel migration zone for 27 miles of the Wenatchee River between Tumwater Canyon at Leavenworth and its juncture with the Columbia River at Wenatchee.

Shoreline – \$38,500

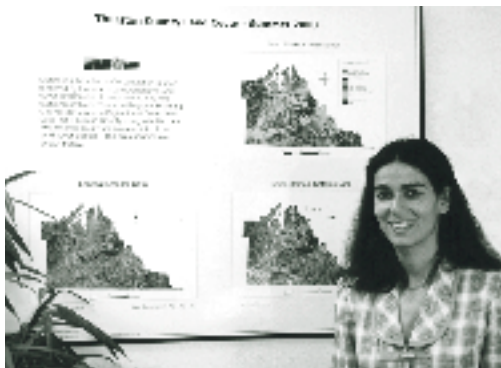
Create a comprehensive centralized inventory of critical areas by characterizing, mapping, and then assigning an appropriate classification to those that are identified.

Sumner – \$17,450

Update the critical areas regulations and Shoreline Master Program to be consistent with the BAS rule, new state shoreline guidelines, and the Endangered Species Act.

Thurston Regional Planning Council – \$82,500

To provide a detailed digital map for Thurston County to help local governments analyze the effects of future growth within watersheds and for use in other regional planning efforts.



Veena Tabbutt, Thurston Regional Planning Council, shows the map being used to analyze the effects of urbanization.

Economic Opportunities Grants



A new database for industrial sites and regional coordination is enabling Douglas County to prepare for economic development.



By updating and expanding its capital facilities planning efforts, the City of Entiat can evaluate the services needed for economic development, such as sewage treatment.



Douglas County – \$50,000

Fund a portion of the costs to develop a regionwide coordinated economic development strategy and process for siting industrial development consistent with the GMA.

Entiat – \$15,000

Help the City of Entiat plan for economic development by creating and carrying out a detailed and comprehensive capital facilities plan.

Forks – \$25,000

Establish a zoning code for Quillayute Airport while making specific recommendations on adjacent property to ensure that incompatible land uses do not arise.

Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council – \$49,300

Complete a revenue sharing agreement for annexations and major land use actions, within UGAs among Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council member jurisdictions, and identify infrastructure development policies for Kitsap County's commercial and industrial lands.

Whatcom Council of Governments – \$48,750

Develop a cooperative approach by the cities, Whatcom County, and the Whatcom Council of Governments to build database information.

Tacoma – \$40,000

Develop innovative policies and strategies to respond to economic vitality and foster further development in the Tacoma area, and strengthen the connection between economic development and growth management.

Tacoma's strengthened economic development policies will enable the city to attract new development, such as the Museum of Glass.

GMA Compliance Grants

Ferry County – \$20,000

Bring Ferry County into compliance with the GMA.

Granger – \$4,300

Adopt a transportation management system to ensure needed facilities keep pace with growth and create and adopt maps to support the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan.

Island County – \$20,000

Complete a project already underway of assisting two citizen-based, subarea planning committees in advising the planning department on establishing UGAs for Freeland and Clinton.

La Center – \$20,000

Prepare and adopt a comprehensive critical areas ordinance consistent with the GMA and based on scientific information.

Mason County – \$20,000

Bring Mason County into compliance with the GMA.

Millwood – \$16,500

Develop a Transportation Element for the comprehensive plan, and conduct and complete an environmental review of the draft comprehensive plan.

Rock Island – \$20,000

Create and adopt subdivision and development standards ordinances for the City of Rock Island and the Towns of Mansfield and Waterville.

Roy – \$12,000

Hire a planner to work with the city planning commission to revise the Land Use Element of the comprehensive plan, development regulations, and land use map.

Spokane – \$20,000

Bring the City of Spokane into compliance with the requirements of the GMA.

Tieton – \$4,500

Adopt a transportation management system to ensure needed facilities keep pace with growth, and update the comprehensive plan to reflect the changes that have occurred since it was adopted.



The City of Rock Island is using its new subdivision and development standards ordinances to issue permits for new development.

Rural Communities Grants



Holiday traffic is one of the issues the City of Cle Elum addresses under its concurrency management ordinance.

Clallam County – \$25,000

Examine the range of financing options available for funding needed for capital facilities in the community of Carlsborg.

Cle Elum – \$17,500

Develop a comprehensive plan map and a zoning map for the City of Cle Elum and prepare needed ordinances, implementation plans, and reviews.

Deer Park – \$18,000

Develop a transportation management system to ensure needed facilities keep pace with growth.

Fairfield, Latah, and Waverly – \$12,000

Retain, along with the Towns of Latah and Waverly, the services of a planner.

Ione – \$22,000

Assist the cities and towns in Pend Oreille County in carrying out their new comprehensive plans and

development regulations by hiring a planner whose services are shared by the five jurisdictions, and form a small cities consortium to direct and prioritize the activities of the planner.

Napavine – \$35,000

Offer joint planning services for the Cities of Napavine, Vader, Morton, Winlock, and Toledo to develop amendments to comprehensive plans and development regulations.

Nooksack – \$47,500

Help the City of Nooksack implement the Community Action Plan, a downtown revitalization plan.

Stanwood – \$9,400

Update the city's comprehensive plan Transportation Element.

Special Needs Grants

Centralia – \$2,500

Develop a concurrency management ordinance.

Leavenworth – \$3,205

Develop a draft plan update to the Transportation Element of the City of Leavenworth's comprehensive plan to comply with the requirements of HB 1487.

Lewis County – \$10,000

Complete a comprehensive plan environmental impact statement.

Lyman – \$6,000

Complete the Town of Lyman's comprehensive plan, including maps and graphics.

Lynden – \$16,000

Develop a downtown development plan and economic enhancement strategy for downtown Lynden.

Mabton – \$2,500

Create suitable transportation concurrency regulations to ensure future city development conforms to the *Mabton*

Comprehensive Plan and the transportation management requirements of the GMA.

Pacific – \$2,316

Assist in the Jovita Heights project.

Roslyn – \$3,000

Create a Historical Element in the comprehensive plan.

Walla Walla County – \$10,000

Complete a portion of the county's development regulation rewrite (zoning and subdivision code) to implement the recently adopted comprehensive plan.

Whatcom County – \$17,000

Complete Phase I of a community plan for the Birch Bay Urban Growth Area.

Yakima Valley Council of Governments – \$2,500

Prepare a transportation concurrency management system and implementing ordinance for the City of Grandview.



The City of Leavenworth's updated Transportation Element includes the identification of needed improvements for state-owned roads.

Special Projects Grants



By examining the New Jersey building code and other codes, the City of Port Townsend can select options that will assist in restoring historic buildings.

Snohomish County, King County, and the Whatcom Conservation District – \$54,000

Consolidate regional research efforts to provide the science and incentives necessary to craft reasonable policies for protecting both fish and farmlands.

Buckley – \$27,500

Prepare a corridor plan for highway and related improvements.

Connell – \$25,000

Analyze potential impacts on the city and other organizations, such as the school district, resulting from the expansion of the existing correctional center.

Port Townsend – \$35,000

Compare the 1997 Uniform Building Code currently in use in Washington with the New Jersey Sub-code for the Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings.

Sultan – \$50,000

Develop a draft Sultan Industrial Park Master Plan and associated documents.

Urban Livability Grants



The needs of bicyclists are being examined under the City of Bainbridge Island's non-motorized transportation plan.

Bainbridge Island – \$35,000

Create a comprehensive non-motorized transportation system plan.

Bremerton – \$50,000

Evaluate the Westpark Neighborhood and Central Business District to determine what steps should be taken to rehabilitate, enhance, redevelop, and better accommodate the projected growth allocated to the city.

Dayton – \$10,000

Update the Dayton zoning code to carry out the comprehensive plan.



Everett – \$50,000

Develop design guidelines for development that will support pedestrian and transit-oriented use of a major urban arterial in Everett.

Issaquah – \$35,000

Develop downtown design standards that will preserve Issaquah's unique character and quality of life and carry out the adopted Olde Town Subarea Plan.

Issaquah's downtown design standards address building aesthetics, historic preservation, pedestrian-oriented design, and a mix of uses.

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Grants

The Legislature appropriated \$205,000 in grants for FY 2001 to Washington's Columbia River Gorge counties, Clark and Skamania, to carry out their responsibilities under the National Scenic Area Management Plan.

Clark County – \$10,000

Process applications, provide public outreach, prepare maps, and review the county ordinance related to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Skamania County – \$195,000

Expenditures for staff salaries, travel, and training; public outreach; and legal assistance fees related to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Grants

The Legislature approved a one-year, \$5 million grant program for the preservation and restoration of riparian, estuarine, and marine areas important for fish and wildlife habitat. Cities and counties that have adopted current use taxation policies or a Conservation Futures Levy were eligible to receive grant funds. Below are project descriptions of the four pilot programs funded.

Cowlitz County – \$1,000,000

Purchase conservation easements from willing landowners for Abernathy Creek riparian areas.

Clallam County – \$1,000,000

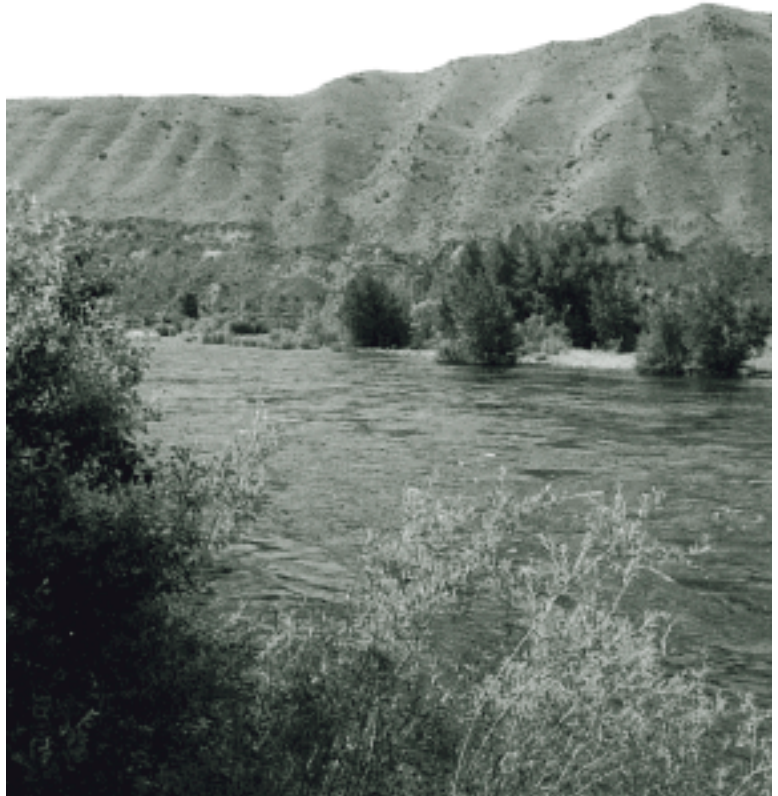
Implement a land acquisition and conservation lease program that targets Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program funded projects and designated critical habitat.

Chelan County – \$1,500,000

Assist the county in starting a conservation easement program that concentrates on "tier I" priority watersheds that experience high flood hazards.

Skagit County – \$1,500,000

Implement the county's agricultural buffer plan.



By purchasing conservation easements, Chelan County is able to protect important fish and wildlife habitat.
